SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1892.

The Colored People.

On another page of this paper we present the views of many representative colored men in both the North and the South as to the present condition and future prospects of their race in this country.

As a whole their feeling is not hopeful. After more than twenty-five years of free dom the color line is still drawn sharply Bodally they are no less a people apart from the rest of the community than they were in the days of slavery; and, of course their admission to citizenship has tended to make them more keenly sensitive as to the separation. Freedom has proved disappointing to them so far as concerns their position relatively to the whites. Political liberty has not brought with it social equality, and it has not mollifled race prejudice. Hence some of the colored men whose

opinions we have obtained are discouraged as to the future. They do not see how it is possible for them to get ahead here, and they can discover no hope for their advancement except in emigration to Africa er to some other country where they will be dominant by reason of their vast numerical superiority. But the great majority of their representatives are of a very different opinion. If the colored people cannot get shead here, ask these observers. how can they expect to progress elsewhere If they must endure the competition of the whites in the United States, they will be obliged to meet it no less wherever else there is a chance for prosperity. As the Hon. FREDERICK DOUGLASS SAYS, the one race cannot go beyond the reach of the other. "Africa Itself is no refuge for the negro." for "the white man is there and will be there increasing in numbers and power.' If a region of the earth invites negro im migration, it attracts white capital and enterprise also.

Obviously, therefore, the negroes will remain in this country and work out their race problem here. They are an important and a valuable part of the population, and In the long run they will win all the prosperity they deserve. Considering the short time since their emancipation their material progress already has really been wonderful. As slaves and the descendants of slaves very few of them, of course, inherited any capacity for thrift and self-dependence. Consequently rapid advancement was not to be expected of those when suddenly they were thrown on their own resources only. They began a quarter of a century ago where the white race started ages before, and it was not possible for them to be equal in the competition. They fell in an inferior place necessarily, and there they must remain for a long time to come. They must accumulate property and gain the power and consideration which go with it before they can rise to the consequence they crave. They are a poor people, and as such they must suffer the disadvantages inseparable from poverty, whatever the race it afflicts.

doubtedly, too, they are handicapped, at least socially, by their race and color. Nature itself has marked them off as a peosuffers from race prejudice. Whether its color be black, white, or yellow, it feels the discrimination so long as it is easily distinguishable and separable from the prevalling race. Some of the colored men whose views we give to-day are so much impressed by this fact that they would bleach out the African color by amaigamation, and obliterate the distinction. It is possible, it may even be probable, that at some remote period of the future, thousands of years hence, such varistions will disappear from the world by the admixture of the races generally; but at present that is merely a subject for fanciful speculation. So far, the commingling has not occurred on any large scale, except as to people between whom there is no radical difference in color. The Africans remain distinct because white prejudices compel them to marry smong themselves. In this country amalgamation, as the colored men call it, is now less frequent than it was under the license of slavery. The colored race is getting darker rather than lighter, though Dr. CHARLES B. PURVIS, the chief physician at the Freedmen's Hospital at Washington, the race type is improving under the influences of civilization; "there are fewer receding craniums and protruding under jaws and lips; their noses are not so flat and their carriage and gait are more decided and dignitied." Yet they do not get any lighter, and therefore, when he says classed" as colored people, he talks in vain. Being colored so unmistakably, of course they cannot escape the distinction.

The only thing for them to do then is to be sufficient for themselves socially. They can get along without meeting the whites on equal social terms, and they need all their ambition and all their energy for improving their own condition. They have none to waste in vain ambitions. view of the disadvantages under which they suffer in competition with the dominant race, they ought to be the more industrious, honest, trustworthy, and prudent. As they are so far behindhand in the contest, they must work the harder. Aiready, so far as material comfort goes, we question whether the negro population of New York are not as well off as the run of the rest of the poor.

The College Population.

Carefully collected statistics as to the growth of the number of students in our solleges are presented by Mr. ARTHUR M. COMEY in the last number of the Educational teries. They relate to 282 of these instituons, include male students only, and exdude the purely scientific schools, though edents pursuing scientific courses within

colleges proper are enumerated. The aggregate number of students tabu-Bited was at the periods named :

3860 8,837 1890 13,443 1890 ... 1870.....16,839

It thus appears that during the last forty years the population of the colleges has ineased nearly three times, or, exactly, by 256 per cent., while the population of the Union as a whole has increased by 165 per cent, only. The growth was most rapid between 1830 and 1890, when the increase in the number of college students was one-half. though the population of the Union increased by one-quarter only. If Mr. Comey's tables ncluded the scientific and professional ools, as they might properly have done, this very remarkable growth would have spreared in even more striking proportions, for the progress of these university departments of the great colleges has been unex-

mpled during the last ten or lifteen years. The part of the Union with the largest number of college students proportionately to its population is of source New England.

the seat of old and famous colleges drawing more than one-third of their students from other States, and more especially from the Middle States, which alone give them one-fifth. Connecticut, for instance, has the largest proportionate attendance of any State in the Union, but more than three-quarters of the students at Yale come from outside of Connecticut. This fact, therefore, should be borne in mind when Mr. Coney thus computes the percentage of college students per 100,000 of population in the different divisions of the Union in 1890:

Nidd e 58.7 Western 51.4 Southern 88.0 Pacific 64.2 New York suffers especially in such a ta-

ble of percentages, both because so large a part of its students are sent to colleges in other States, and because Mr. Comey omits from consideration the special schools for which this city is becoming more and more distinguished. Whatever happens, this migration of New York students to college settlements in other States is likely to continue undiminished, so general is the preference among young men for such a college life; but as the university system develops, the advantages of a great town are shown to be essential to it. The academic department of a college may prosper better in a small community, of which the college is the central feature, but for the special and professional schools which supplement the college course a great capital is unquestionably the fittest place.

Here in New York, therefore, the building up of a comprehensive university system, rather than any effort to compete with the rural colleges, should be the chief concern of those interested in the higher education. The purely college departments will take care of themselves, for the number of students who are forced by circumstances to attend colleges near their homes will always be enough to keep such departments sufficiently supplied with young men in this great centre of population.

Hence, our college trustees should concentrate their efforts to bring about a union or federation of the now competing colleges, so that together they may make up the great university, for which New York offers advantages and opportunities not obtainable elsowhere in the Union.

The Cherokees' Treaty Rights.

The protest made by the Cherokees against Mr. Harvey's bill providing a State Government for the Indian Territory seems to be well founded.

The act creating the Territory of Oklahoma divided the region which had been known for many years as the Indian Territory, setting off to Oklahoma not only the area which had just been opened to settlement by purchase, but the much greater western portion, occupied by various tribes like the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, the Kiowas and Comanches. Those reservations, however, although then included in Oklahoma, remained under national control, precisely as Indian reservations are geographically included in Utah or Colorado or California. The much-diminished Indian Territory of to-day really embraces only the comparatively small region occupied by the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole nations, known as the five civilized ple by themselves, and such a people always | tribes, together with the lands of the several tribes of the Quapaw agency, near the northeast corner of the Cherokee nation.

The characteristic feature of the HARVEY bill, as distinguished from other plans for admitting Oklahema as a State, is that it proposes to bring in with it also, under its territorial domain, the new Indian Territory as thus described. The new State of Oklahoma would then cover all the original Indian Territory, and the latter would disappear entirely from the map.

There can be little question that such a scheme, if consummated without the consent of the Indians, would be a violation of the spirit and letter of the treaties of 1828 and 1835, which provided that no State or even Territorial Government should be established over the Cherokee lands. The gress ought, therefore, to pass this bill: treaty of May 6, 1828, gives the Cherokees most solemn guarantee of the United States be and remain theirs forever;" and one of just as well be deferred until some more opthe purposes of the treaty is said to be "to | portune season. avoid the cost which may attend the negotiations to rid the Territory or State of Arkansas, whenever it may become a State of either or both of these tribes." The treaty then guarantees to the Cherokee nasays as the result of his observations, that | tion a specific area, and agrees "that no obexist to annoy the Cherokees, and also to keep all such from the west of said line in the future." But in the treaty of 1835 the particular point in question was put beyond all doubt, since there the United States agreed that they ought not to be "considered or | that the lands ceded to the Cherokees should "never without their consent be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory." And accordingly it proceeded to give the Cherokees the right "to make and execute all such laws, through their national councils, as they may consider necessary for the government

and protection of persons and property." It may be replied that the purpose of the current legislation is not to destroy the privileges of home rule thus guaranteed to the Cherokees, but simply to include their lands in the geographical area of Oklahoma, as other Indian reservations are included in various States, and yet are not relieved from United States jurisdiction. This is only, it may be urged, a proper provision for the future, so that when the five civilized tribes are ready to accept American citizenship the machinery of a State organization can at once be set in motion mong them.

But even this restricted form of the present plan would not in the least meet the objection founded on the treaty of 1835. That agreement expressly recognizes the very contingency now presented, and pledges the faith of the United States that no State boundaries shall be drawn around the Cherokee country without the consent of its people. In that provision there was no relinquishment of United States authority. and in fact an agent exists to-day for the five civilized tribes, who has authority to carry out the regulations of the Interior Department concerning trade and other important matters. But the specific agreement made with these Indians, as distinguished from agreements made with many other tribes, was that the Cherokees should be subjected solely to United States authority, and not, except by their own con-

sent, included in any State limits. Oklahoma would not increase her chances of admission to the Union by trying to violate this solemn compact, so as to secure a little larger area. Indeed, she has already area enough for Statehood, being, especially with the Cherokee Outlet about to be added to her domains, much larger than several of the older States. The time will probably come when the five civilized tribes will accept American citizenship to its full extent: and when they do so they may be included in Okiahoma. But they are entitled to their own judgment as to when the proper time

for this change has arrived. They have declared through Mr. Boudinor before the House Committee on Territories that they do not feel competent yet to enter into the race with the white men. Their people are not yet well enough educated, and a great number do not properly understand English, while even their lands are still held in common. They want more time to bring their people to the ways of white men before throwing down the barriers that treaties have created for their protection.

Whether they are too self-distrustful in this matter or not, there can be little doubt that Congress will shield them in their treaty rights. When the Severalty Allotment act was passed, the five civilized tribes were specially exempted from its operation save by their consent, although they were the best fitted to accept the new system. And the simple reason for this exemption was that they were entitled to it under their treaties. In the same way when the Territory of Oklahoma was established, only a few years ago, and it was urged that the whole of the Indian Territory should be included for mere purposes of jurisdiction, Congress refused, on the ground that this would violate treaty rights. Doubtless the same regard to good faith will prevail now.

The Multiplication of Monuments. Three bills relating to the erection of monuments or statues were introduced into the Senate of the United States on Thursday. A bill presented by Mr. Mc-Phenson of New Jersey appropriates \$30,000 for building a monument in commemoration of the battle of Princeton. A bill intro-

duced by Mr. GALLINGER of New Hampshire appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. JOHN STARK. A third bill, which was laid before the Senate by Mr. VOORHEES of Indiana, appropriates \$40,000 to be expended in making statue of Gen. Zachary Taylos, the hero of Ruona Vista. It may strike the economical mind that

\$120,000 is rather a large sum to appropriate for statues and monuments in a single day. We do not criticise the objects for which it is proposed to spend this money; but would it not be wise for the immediate successor of the Billion Congress to restrict rather than to enlarge the sphere of public expenditure just at this time?

In addition to the measures we have mentioned, there are at least two bills now before Congress relating to national monuments in the State of New York. One of these provides for the erection and completion of a monument at Fort Greene, in Brooklyn, in memory of the twenty thousand American prisoners of war who died in the British prison ships in Wallabout Bay during the Revolution. This measure has been before Congress six or seven years, and has been reported favorably again and again. The cost of the proposed monument is estimated to be not less than one hundred thousand dollars. The other New York bill which has just been reported favorably from the House Committee on the Library appropriates about \$18,000 for the completion and dedication of the monument commemorating the surrender of Bun-GOYNE at Saratoga. The first steps toward the crection of this monument were taken in 1859 by the late Horatio Seymour and a number of other public-spirited citizens, who formed the Saratoga Monument Association and bought a piece of land overlooking the meadow where the British surrendered and began to build a monument there. The work has since been carried on by means of private subscriptions and two appropriations from Congress, one of \$30,000 and another of \$40,000; and as the result there is at Saratoga a handsome granite shaft 155 feet in height. The monument, however, is not quite finished according to the designs, and it will require about \$18,000 more to complete and dedicate it.

It is plain that this Saratoga monument should not be left in an unfinished condition, and inasmuch as the national Government has undertaken so large a share of the work, it may as well go on to the end. Conbut as to the other proposed monuments a permanent home, which shall, under the and statues, none of which has yet been begun, we think that favorable action may

The Celerity of the Law.

So much is said nowadays about the law's delays that it is very satisfactory to be able to record one instance in which a capital case has been prosecuted with all suitstacles arising out of the presence of a white able promptitude to a final determination population, or a population of any sort, shall | so far at least as the courts of this State are concerned. On Tuesday the Court of Appeals at Albany affirmed the judgment of death rendered in the Court of Sessions in Kings county against JEREMIAH COTTO. who was convicted in December, 1891, of the murder of Luigi Francatos, in Brooklyn, on the 24th day of the previous July.

> The convicted murderer was taken before the Kings county Court of Sessions on Saturday, in order that a new date might be fixed for his execution, the time prescribed in the original sentence having passed while his appeal, which stayed, all proceedings, was pending. The law requires that the week within which the death penalty is to be inflicted shall begin not less than four weeks and not more than eight weeks from the time of sentence; and Corro will be executed in the week beginning on the 28th of March next, within less than ten months after the commission of his crime, unless the Governor commutes his sentence or his ase is taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by habeas corpus proceedings. In the case of CHARLES MCELVAINE, who was put to death at Sing Sing on the 8th inst., the crime of which he was convicted was committed on Aug. 22, 1889. He was promptly tried and was originally sentenced on Oct. 25, 1889, but in consequence of an error in the admission of evidence the judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeals and the prisoner was tried a second time and was convicted and again sentenced to death on Oct. 1, 1890. The Court of Appeals sustained this second conviction, whereupon an application was made to the Circuit Court of the United States in this city for a writ of habeas corpus, and from an order denying this application the prisoner appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington. The effect of taking this appeal was to stay the execution of the death sentence until the Supreme Court affirmed the act of the Circuit Court in refusing to grant the writ of habeas corpus. This it did on Dec. 21, 1891; and thereupon the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn

> victed and the punishment of the murderer. The provisions of the New York Code of Criminal Procedure relating to persons convicted of murder in the first degree command the Sheriff to deliver the convict to the agent and Warden of the State prison designated in the warrant of exe within ten days after the warrant is issued and the Warden, after receiving the

> ordered that the judgment of death already

pronounced should be inflicted some time

during the week beginning on Feb. 8. Nearly

two years and a half elapsed between the

homicide of which MCELVAINE was con-

prisoner, is required to keep him in solitary confinement in the State prison until the infliction of the punishment of death. It was insisted by the counsel for MCELVAINE, in his argument before the Supreme Court, that the solitary confinement thus provided for constituted a cruel and unusual punishment, and hence was prohibited by the Eighth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides that excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. This was the only point of any importance presented by McElvaine's appeal. The Supreme Court, however, followed its own decision in the KENMLER case, holding that the enactment of the statute was within the legitimate sphere of the legislative power of the State. and that as the New York Legislature had determined that it did not inflict a cruel and unusual punishment, and its courts had sustained that determination, it could not be said that the State had abridged the privileges or immunities of the defendant or deprived him of the due process of law to which he was entitled.

Of course, it is possible that the same course may be taken in Corro's case as was taken in behalf of McELVAINE, and that his execution may thus be further delayed, but every substantial question that could be presented seems already to have been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States. The fact that such dilatory proceedings, without any merit in them, are practicable under the existing statutes regulating procedure in the Federal courts should induce Congress at once to repeal the law which makes the allowance of an appeal in habeas corpus proceedings operative of itself as a stay. A stay ought to be permitted in proper cases, but only upon the express order of a Judge to that effect. We call the attention of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to the importance of imme diate action in this matter. Again and again within the last few years the enforcement of the criminal law of New York has been obstructed by means of dilatory ha beas corpus proceedings in the Federal courts. It is the plain duty of Congress so to amend the law as to prevent further resort to the courts of the United States in such cases purely for purposes of delay Senator HILL is thoroughly familiar with the experiences of our State authorities in this matter, and if he will take it up with his usual vigor, we have no doubt the required amendment will speedily be effected

The Single Reason.

The anti-Democratic kickers can point to no other intelligible explanation of their objecting to the programme of the New York Democracy than the PLATT-CLEVE-LAND candidate for Mayor, FRANCIS M. Scorr's remark that, if the Convention called for Feb. 22 were "in the interest of GROVER CLEVELAND, they would all be at home to-night." The talk about the State Convention on

Feb. 22 being exceptionally early is not supported by the facts. The cry that the Convention will not be

properly qualified to express the sentiment of the party is a falsehood born of disappointment at not controlling it.

The suggestion that delay would change Its character is too absurd to be credited to delusion: It is humbug.

There is no other concrete and debatable motive back of the Mugwumps' opposition to the coming Democratic State Convention than that expressed in Mr. Scorr's view. His ever-kicking and ever-kicked friends are in favor of the defeated Mugwump as the leader of the reorganized and trlumphant Democracy, and they are against any other man, particularly the one to whom Democratic strength is chiefly and most directly to be attributed.

Happily the time is by when this sort of folly can run the Democratic party of the Empire State.

It is satisfactory to observe that the great majority of protests against the nomination of DAVID B. HILL are backed with the declaration that the kickers intend to support the Democratic nominee, HILL or no HILL.

There seems to be a peculiarly large amount of testimony to the high capabilities of Mr. Rowland B. Mahany, the new Minister to Leuador. Mr. MAHANY is to be congratulated upon such public recognition of his fitness for his new post.

The authority of the Mugwump New Fork Times ought to be sufficient to make people believe that the so-called CLEVELANI men are making a tremendous hustle for early conventions in States outside of New York The St. Paul correspondent of the Times re ports, confidentially perhaps:

"The Democrate of five Northwestern States II lead out to-night, have been very busy for the last ten days engineering a little project which they confidentially expect will offset any shouting the Hill men may de over the snap New York Convention scheduled they will choose a long row of CLETELAND delegates who will stick by the ex-President."

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana have been agi tated for several days with Clevelandesque council taking, although Montana, by the report, has asked to be left out, on the ground that the majority there "are believed to be against CLEVELAND." Iowa hesitates out of oyalty to Bores, but it has been persuaded into the CLEVELAND camp conditionally. Minnesota will lead the Northwest in the early convention business, on March 22, and the others will follow in a week or two.

Thus proceeds the great game of politics in the name of the Prophet (Stuffed). Republican Reasoning.

From the Denver Equilions.

There is no likelihood that any large number of

Democrats in any State will refuse to support the can-didacy of Mr. Hill, but their aid is not necessary in the reslection of President Harrison. The Northern States are Republican by an overwhelming majority, with the

sible exception of New York. A Voice from Old Missourt. From the Springfield Dutly Democrat.
What kind of a Democrat is it who thinks be can make himself President by catering to Mu_ewumps and retaining Republicans in office throughout his Admin-istration, with a view to tempering the appertites of politics? In the readily understood though homely

vocabulary of the rowdy Southwest: " Not much !"

Signs of Democratic Harmony. From the Richmond Sale.

If Hill is nominated the Sue will have to "eat crow." From a Speech of the President of the Atlanta Greekand Class. We are not organized to defeat David B. Hill. We have no war to make on any Democrat.

Rapid Transit.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-MET: Will you kindly say To fire Sorros of the SCH-CH: Will you kindly say wherein the following proposition is defective?

For New York rapid transit, as the present elevated roads are too weak to bear more, raise them a story and put under them a very heavy similar structure, and use either for rapid framit. Here and there have elevators and railroad ascents connecting the levels. Modern engineering can build this, and yet keep existing trains running. I sak why net?

J. V. Harris.

The Kick's Effect in Ohio.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM—Ser: The raid of the half breeds on Hill because he says "I am a Democrat" is only making the dashing and successful Governor friends in Ohio. We don't expect to carry the state for the Democratic homines, but we hope to vote in the Convention for a Democrat who can carry New York, who has never lost it, and who will carry New York, who has never lost it, and who will carry New York. Connectical New Years, indiana, and the solid South. That's what we want. We want success. Onto. Columny, Feb. 12.

SOME QUESTIONS OF ART.

The Water-Color Exhibition at the Academy

SECOND NOTICE. Most of the good pictures in this exhibition are landscapes, and the best of the landscapes are very good indeed. Often before we have had occasion to say this of our exhibitions. whether the pictures they included were in old or in aquarelle. And year by year the conviction deepens that one is now justified in speak ing of an American school of landscape painting. Long ago, in anto-bellum days, we had in one sense, such a school. We had that dillgent, ambitious, and for a while very popular band of painters which is sometimes referred to as the Hudson River school. But in the trues sense they did not deserve the name; they were Americans, truly, painting local themes in a manner proper to themselves; but they were not truly painters. They knew what they wanted to do and it was a very good thing: but they did not know how to do it; so their results could never have attained to more than a local, provincial esteem, and, as knowledge and taste on the part of the public developed, they necessarily fell into oblivion While these artists were still at work the products of the modern French landscape school pegan to arrive in America; and after a time American young men began to go to Paris to study. Then for a while we had nothing that could be called a school, for most of the landcaps work that was good was done, if not from foreign subjects at all events in a foreign ashion. It seemed as if eyes which had been trained upon French landscape could not perceive the differing character of our own, or else as if hands trained to interpret the one could not find the right way of interpreting the other. But now things have changed again. Most of our good painters have at least been par-

fally educated abroad; but they can see home scenes as they are and can point them in ways which they have copied from no famous Frenchman. Here and there we do find a work which would be more interesting if we did not know the similar work of some older hand; but as a rule the good landscapes of to-day are thoroughly American in every sense. They are so good that we might be glad to send a selection of them to hang in Paris, and so individual that we are sure that if they hung there Frenchmen would recognize the existence of an American landscape school. None in the present exhibition, except the eautiful Samoan study by Mr La Fargo, to

which we have already referred, is so delightful as the two which Mr. Platt contributes. One could hardly be more true to a delleately difficult subject than he has been in his "Frozen River," No. 75; yet the result has as much poetry as veracity, as much individuality as charm. Equally true and virile. yet even more delicate and poetic, is the "Winter Landscape," No. 154, where the distant hillside is seen through the branches of the foreground trees, and the dark green of conifers is contrasted with the tenderly rich tones of masses of shrubbery whence all the leaves have fallen. Not every eye which sees the beauty of form that wintry vegetation presents can perceive also its beauty of color: but Mr. Platt sees both, and envelops his re sult in a most characteristically wintry air. Probably no foreigner's eye could feel so eenly the typical character of a New England winter scene, and this means, of course, that to foreigner's brush could paint it so well. In his "Frost," No. 381, Mr. Ochtman has not caught so successfully the quality of his thome; the picture lacks crispness and decision, is a little too soft and nerveless. But in a smaller example, No. 501, where Mr. Ochtman shows us fields with yellow haystacks, we find again much truth and charm. Another excellent winter picture is Mr. C. W. Eaton's "Evening After Snew," No. 395, and very good in similar directions are Mr. Arthur Davis's simple little "New England Farmhouse, December," No. 388, Mr. Shurtliff a "Snew in Autumn." No. 410; Mr. Bolton Jones's "Winter," No. 505, and Mr. Connet's quite delightful little "Winter, New Jersey." No. 21. And it should be remarked that all these pictures are good, not only in the sense of being truthfully felt and skilfully painted. but also in the sense of having that charm which for want of a better term we are driven to call poetic. Mr. Crane's "Snow Bound," No. 437, might be included in the same list, but for a little too much hardness in the execution. involving a lack of that atmospheric quality

which has been attained in the other examples. Admirable painting of moonlight may be found in Mr. Theodore Robinson's large plo ture, No. 391, where over an almost featureessforeground we see white houses and red roofs. Here again are both truth and poetry. and they are likewise combined in anothe very clever nocturnal scone by Mr. Ben Foster, o. 445, called "In the Night Time local colors are a little too strongly emphasized in this picture, but nevertheless the general effect of the moonlit earth, and especially of the moon-suffused air, is admirably conveyed. The painting of moonlight, by the way, is one of the finest achievements of recent times. How unreal by contrast with many recent pictures signed by almost unknown names, and how very ugly, seem those conse crated canvases of the old Dutch masters which bid us think that the moon paints everything with a deep brown tone. Even the great Frenchmen of the last generation did not sally master the problem of moonlight; even Millet's beautiful moonlit scenes are upt to be too uniformly gray. The real thing has been accomplished in our own time by certain Frenchmen, with Cazin at their head; and not far from these Frenchmon a number of Americans may without overpraise be ranked.

In No. 120 Mr. Strange has painted a little picture of the "Kingsbridge Road," which is delightfully full of real sunshine, and very prettily composed, and in No. 120 Miss South wick shows us a "Street in East Gloucestor." which is cleverly painted and good in light and atmosphere. Mr. Earle's "Old Garden," No. 329, is a small and simple and good pic-ture. Mr. Saltfleet's "Haddon Hall," No. 592, is an interesting contrast to the American scenes, for it gives the truly English quality of atmosphere and color; and remarkably good work has also been done in England by Mr. W. L. Lathrop, whose most interesting picture is the "Cornish Moor." No. 405. Other commendable renderings of foreign themes are Mr. W. H. Drake's "Katwijk Aan Zee." No. 442; Mr. Bogert's "Scene near Ivry." No and Mr. Elrevisse's "On the Scheldt," No. 492. Among landscapes signed by foreign names perhaps the most interesting are Poggenbeck's "In Holland." No. 615, and, especially, Hugenholtz's "In the Pine Wood," No 365, which shows a shepherd and his flock sheltering themselves under the thin branche of a small pine plantation. No landscape work in the exhibition is more brilliant than Mr Central Park." No. 473, where the vivid hue of s yellow maple has been most delightfully expressed; and to realize that a clever painte sees the difference between different climates very clearly and can alter his style to suit each occasion, we may turn from this to the same painter's English study, No. 485, which show the church of St. Peter at Broadstairs. We do not think of cleverness in execution so much as of a poetic dignity in result when we look at Mr. Hobart Nicholls's "Autumn Moon," No 632, where the full, low-hanging orb is seen over a slight elevation in the ground and between large tree trunks. Mr. Horatio Walker's "Barnyard." No. 345

with its old gray horse and its twilight atmos phere, should not be overlooked, nor the two trong, rapid, and auggestive little sketches in pen and ink washed with color, by Mr. Toorop. Nos. 265 and 264 Mr. Fitz's picture of calves in a meadow. No. 664, is a good piece of work, but the most interesting animal picture on the walls is Mr. Phimister Proctor's "Panther." No. 351. To almost every one's eye this will probably suggest the famous water colors of Barye; but it is not the first comer who can suggest Barye and yet force us greatly to ad

mire his own result.

The influence of the French Impressionistic school may be traced in a good many of these landscapes and in others which we have no

room to name. But as a rule it has worked merely to open the painter's eyes to effects not commonly painted in former days, and to free his hand from the trammels of tradition. We do not remark many works in which direct imi ation appears, nor many where we feel that the artist's attitude toward nature is a force instead of a natural one. The most charac teristically Impressionistic pictures, perhaps, are those of Mr. Franzen, who is as uncompr mising in his expression of local color as the most advanced of Frenchmen, and insists even more than they do upon the explanation of values. But while in his chief contribution, No 607, called "Afternoon," he hardly convinces us that he did not exaggerate local color, and while he does not succeed in conveying atmosphere so well as his best French rivals, there s a personal quality about the work which half reconciles us to its imperfections. We believe that he paints in this way not becaus certain other men do, but because he really thinks it the best way; and, in the rustle figures which are resting themselves beside his vividly yellow cornfield, he shows a rather un-

common power of characterization. Perhaps the most noteworthy painting o still life in the collection is Miss McChesney's No. 408, and the best piece of flower painting may be seen in the begonias in Miss Redmond's No. 464. But as a whole this latter picture is not successful. The big bunch of heliotrope is not so well painted as the begonias, and the contrast of color between the wo is very unfortunate.

> THE DRIFT OF THE DAY All Running the Same Way. For President,

DAVID B. HILL. From the Dallas Daily Times Herald. Hill clubs are the order of the day in Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

From the dinherst New Era.

Hill in twice as strong today us he was a few months ago, and Cleveland is weaker. We know that Mr. Cleve and's friends don't like and will not acknowledge it but it is true, and it will simply take a few weeks to prove it to their entire satisfaction.

From the Indianopolis Journal.

The Minnearolis Journal has discovered that Democrats all over Minnesota are gradually leaving Cleveland and going over to Hill, and the force State Register says, in commenting, that "the movement in Minne sots is going on in all the Western States."

From the Boston Doily Advantage.

The fact that in Massachusetta, which is popularly believed to be a Cleveland State, so far as its Democratic leaders are concerned, there is a strong ment that the nomination of Cleveland is by no mean necessary, is significant, when taken in connection with the almost assured fact that the New York delega tion will be a Hill unit. The development of so notices by a lack of support for Cleveland in the two States where his supporters were strongest not long ago is a fact too evident in itself and too important in its results to be overlocked.

From Gen. Patrick A. Collins's Speech to the Democrate of O.

Muserhundts Howe of Representatives.

When we consider that there are more than 5,000,000 good. Democrats in the United States it is idle folly to say we shall be political orphans unless one particular man shall be the nominee. The nominating Conven tion may be trusted to do what is right, judicious, an From the Allowin Constitution

Any one who knows anything about the political sit-uation ought to know that the party is doomed to a eriain detest if Mr. Cleveland is nominated. I will give \$1,000 to the Grady Hospital if Govern-Hill has not a large majority, if not all, of the delegates from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, if any

nan will agree to give the same amount unless Mr Cleveland makes the same showing.

I will put up \$1,600 for the Grady-Hospital, against the same amount, that Mr. Cleveland will not receive a najority, if any, of the votes of Georgia's delegates in the National Democratic Convention

1 will put up \$1,000 against \$500, for the Grady Hospital, that the doubtful States—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana—will go to the National Convention with not one-third of their number in favor of Cleveland, if snybody will make a similar offer to the

contrary.

Any communication accepting any of the above propositions will receive prompt attention if ad-dressed between now and next Saturday to the undersigned, care Box D. Advertising Department, Comm DENOCRAT. business omce.

(The Constitution vouches for the genuineness of the above and guarantees that the writer is able to ment any or all of his offera.)

Who Tried to Capture the Business Men's Association ! ["corr."]

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article printed this morning in the New Pork Fime headed "Tactics of the Hill Kind," is so unfair and untree, and my name s so freely used throughout, that I feel compel

esition in the Business Men's Democratic Association t has been my endeavor to keep it free from the co trol of any particular person. A few weeks since a prominent business man of New York called at my office and asked if that organization could not be con-trolled in the interest of a certain candidate (not Senator Hill). My reply was that I should never give my consent to the association being controlled in the Interest of any person previous to his nomination.
That it was a Democratic association: its members be-

Interest of any person previous to his nomination. That it was a Democratic association; its members believed that the welfare of the country would be best subserved by the success of Democracy. That when a candidate was relected that candidate would undoubtedly receive the hearty support of the association during receive the hearty support of the association. The diliner incident was, in itself, of no importance, but in the dight of subsequent events the article in the transfer of the property and the association was called, at the request of the Dinner Committee, to complete the arrangements for the Jackson dinner on Jan. 8. In the absence of the President is was in the chair, and stated to the meeting that on account of a recent bereavement the President would not preside, and suggested with the approval of the President, that Joseph J. O'Lonohue, a North-fresident, he stretch do so. No other name had at that time heart suggested to the meeting. The name at that time heart suggested to the meeting. The name suggested that a subsequently brought up. It was the suggested that an absociation property is not offered and was at the such as Mr. Myera had once presided and was at the such as Mr. Myera had once presided and was at the such as Mr. Myera had once presided and was at the business man, hortoner in the success of the names of Forest II. Parker and Mr. Were to preside previous to the meeting of the association was offered and manimously adopted confirming this principle in selecting the Vice-President to praside previous to the meeting of the association above allowed in that he had invited Mr. Myers to preside previous to the meeting of the sociation above allowed to; that he had done so after conferring with the members of the committee, but failed to tive any good reason why he had hot made the fact known at the association meeting. The reason, however, was apparationed to the member of the committee prompty intended to the president would not previous to the association meeting bean made known that th

inition

This whole proceeding was so unfair, unbusinessike, and so permeated by trickery that the committee appointed to nominate a ticket omitted the name of Mr. Folson for the ensuing year. It is my opinion that if the association had understood the facts, the action of the committee would have been simost unanimously

der him at all involved in this controversy. It is also the only has to Mr. Myers to state that I do not consider him at all involved in this controversy. It is also fair to state as a possible reason for the great real shown by Mr. Polson in selecting the presiding officer for this dinner that his son has recently been given a piece in the Compiroler's office. The old members of the control of the contr

A Complaint From the Elevated.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: Last Tuesday evening thour 7 P. M., while I slighted at the up-town Seven about 7 P. M., while I alighted at the up-town Seven-tieth street station, Second avenue, the conductor made me return to get the gioves which I had forgot-ten there. At the same time the train began to move and I fell against a past and injured myself. It is not the conductor's hadness to make the passengers re-ture in such danagers to make the passengers re-ture in such danagers to make the passengers re-turn in such danagers make to the plainform if he sees the man yet, and not made on the plainform if he sees the man yet, and not made on the plainform of size to deliver the perdition to the main onfice. Assansa Hessanin, 500 Grand st., city. New Yors, Feb. 11, 1802.

A Private Hill Bunner.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: I crave your indul-tence to state that the A. L. Holmes who signed the gence to state that the A. L. Holmes who signed the call for the sorehead Magwamp mass meeting is not the undersigned. I refer to the meeting he'd in Cooper Union Hall on the 11th inst. I wish to state also that the Legisland of the 28th uit. I holsted on a flagstaff in foot the 28th uit. I holsted on a flagstaff in the control of the

Blessed with Indestructible Beauty.

Prox Prack.

Do not be too sure about cause and effect. The most heavenly complexion we ever saw belonged to a woman of do who had eaten unsimited piscrust and buck-wheat cakes for twenty-five years.

Help yourself to get rid of that cough or cold or any asthmatic or throat trouble by using Dr. D. Jayno's and pectorant. -44.

The New York Central affords the fastest and most complete through train service of any ratirosd in

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The last of the three subscription dances. which have been so much enjoyed by debu-tantes this winter, was held at Delmonico's on Monday evening, and started the gayeties of the week. The resebuds had apparently lest nothing by their two months of racketing, and, if possible looked frosher and brighter than at the first Cotillon. Undoubtedly they had more enjoyment, as they had learned from experience how to smuse themselves and how to make the most of their opportunities. A clever society woman has said that the secret of matrimonial success to to know what you want and to take it when it presents itself. The "engagement dance" which was freely talked about at the beginning of the season, and which was to consist only of girls and men who had become engaged during the winter-the announcements to be made at the last Cotillon-did not materialize, Miss Alles Greenough being the only debuante who thus far has fulfilled the conditions. Balls and dinners are not conducive to sentiment, however, and the Lenten season, with its house parties, ocean voyages, trips to Florida and Bermuda, and general sinckening of social re-

Mrs. Astor's farewell dinner, which was followed by a concert, was the event of Tuesday evening. The banquet was not large, but it gratified overy sense, and the musicale, which was entirely vocal, was most charming, and eft nothing for reasonable beings to wish for. Mrs. Story sang like a nightingale, and was heard to far better advantage than in the opera house, while Signor Valero and Madame Scalchi were at their very best. And yet there were not a few audible murmurs because the brothers de Reszké, Paderewski. Pachmann, and indeed all the artists of the day, combined with Soldl's orchestra and the whole chorus and mise en seens of Italian opera, were not collected in Mrs. Astor's drawing room for the gratification of her friends!

straints, will probably bear better fruit.

The audience at the Berkeley Lyceum on the same evening who gathered to witness the performances of the Columbia Dramatic Club were vastly more appreciative, for they screamed with laughter over the absurd anties and ludierous situations in the plays which the boys presented, and showered Mr. Cutting, Miss Fuller, Mr. Lamb, and numberless other stars with bouquets. But then the spectators were all young, while those in Mrs. Astor's picture gallery were mature enough to enjoy criticism, not to say fault finding, more than the music of the spheres. A very large detachment of belies and beauties, including Miss Bentrix Bend, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Rita Rogers, Miss Otis, Mrs. Harry Cannon, Miss Edith Wetmore, and a score of others, all with their attendant cavaliers, were at the Berkeley, and until they went to Mrs. Astor's there was a lack of youth there.

The solid respectability of Washington square is "at home" on Friday afternoons in February, and the concourse of swell carriages. prancing horses, and liveried footmen, who congregate about the marble arch and on the broad pavements which curve around into Fifth avenue, would astonish a stranger in town, who would be unlikely to know that such locality exists. The spacious old brick mansions, which have held their own for over fifty years in spite of all the chances and changes of a rapidly increasing metropolis, are illuminated about nightfall with bright fires and softly burning lamps, and the drawing rooms of the Post, Schuyler, Cooper, Bronson, Redmond, Minturn, Rhinelander, and many other mansions, are filled with visitors chatting and tea drinking until the stars peep out over the tree tops. Thus the great illuminated cross on the south side of the square sheds its radiance upon affluence and luxury on one hand. and upon vice and squalor on the other.

Only two weeks more remain of the dancing and feasting season, and they give every promise of carrying the long chain of gayeties unbroken to the end. The ball at Sherry's o-morrow night, the dinner dance to be given by Mrs. Lloyd Bryce on Wednesday, with Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. Martin, and several other ladies to assist in the details of the festivity; the last Assembly at the Madison square rooms on Thursday, with dinners too numerous to mention, and receptions for every day, will fill up all available moments during this week. Mrs. James P. Kernochan has issued cards for a large evening reception on the 29th, in honor of her daughter-in-law. Mrs. James L. Kernochan, and on the same evening will come the last Patriarchs' and more dinners.

The season that is just drawing to a close has been a remarkable one by reason of its length and the unflagging interest that has been maintained in every species of gayety. The balls, properly so called, have hardly reached a dozen and with the exception of dra. Astor's on Feb. 1, have been all subscription affairs. But under the modest name of dances there have been more than a dozen grand and sumptuous functions, which for elaboratenesss of detail and costliness of decoration are seldom seen outside of a court. Of this kind was the dance in three houses, of which Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt's was the centre, the stately grandour of Mrs. Ogden Milla's ball at the beginning of the winter, the two faturday evenings at Mrs. Bradley Martin's, the leap-year frolic at Mrs. Seward Webb's, the fancy dress dinner dance at Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's, and the balls at Mrs. Havemeyer's, Mrs. Minturn's, Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt's, besides the one in the future, which will be behind none of the others, to be given by Mrs. Lloyd Bryce.

And then the dinners. Not one here and there, over which the same hostess presides, but a series of them-sometimes four in one week, sometimes one every week for a month or more. It would be difficult to enumerate the most conspicuous dinner givers in the smart set, for their name is legion, but the men who have been in request for very nearly all can call up the prominent points of each and distinguish it by its greatest attraction. Mrs. Astor, of course, heads the list, as her gold and silver plate is unapproachable even by the Vanderbilts, but, say the knowing ones, no chef rules over her culsine, and a flavor of Pinard and Delmonico pervades her choicest banquets. Not so with the Cornelius Vanderbilts, where wines are poured and dainties are presented which would tempt the appetite of the most carping opicure, and not very much is left to be desired in the matter of surroundings. The Bradley Martins, as is well known. have been the pioneers of large-hearted. sumptuous hospitality, and among the many who have come very much to the front this winter as hostesses are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

With the approach of Lent society is already on the move. The Mediterranean line of steamers has opened a new field for wanderers. To enter the beautiful southern sea through the historical Gibraltar and cruise along the shores of France without vexatious interruptions from railways, custom houses. changes of currency, and crossings of chan-nels, is not half a bad thing to do, and the sloamers during the next three months are likely to be as well freighted with social notabilltles as was the Fulda on her last voyage. Then the attractions of our own country are by no means small. A special train laden with comforts and luxuries will take Mrs. William Sloane with her family and friends for a charming trip to southern Cali-fornia. Mrs. Stokes, with a few of her daughters and their pet companions, start very soon for Monterey. St. Augustine has a regiment this year, the Fifth United States Infantry, with its band and daily dress parade, as a set-off to the scarlet uniforms and taking ways of the English officers at Bermuda, and she has tennis and baseball matches wherewith to attract, and Mr. Pierre Lorillard's fleet of yachts and house boats, and pleasure craft f other millionaires sailing in and out of her beautiful harbors day by day. Very soon Dr. Seward Webb will receive the first of his prom-ised house parties at his home on Lake Champlain, where winter sports will bring task roses to faded cheeks, and ozone from the Adirondacks refresh limbs weary with the fatigues of the carnival.